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1,209 steerage passengers and 230 pieces of large baggage ; 1,400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 46 steerage passengers was advised.

October 4, the steamship *Citta di Napoli*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,418 steerage passengers and 150 pieces of large baggage ; 1,600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 91 steerage passengers was advised.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended October 4, 1902, the following ships were inspected :

September 29 and September 30, the steamship *Manilla*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New Orleans. There were inspected and passed 1,278 steerage passengers ; 1,707 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 118 steerage passengers was advised.

October 4, the steamship *Sicilian Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 390 steerage passengers ; 500 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 57 steerage passengers was advised.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

The cholera reports from Egypt are as follows : September 26, Cairo, new cases, 4 ; deaths, 3. Alexandria, new cases, 23 ; deaths, 24. Other districts, new cases, 422 ; deaths, 386. September 27, Cairo, new cases, 3 ; deaths, 3. Alexandria, new cases, 25 ; deaths, 17. Other districts, new cases, 461 ; deaths, 474. September 28, Cairo, new cases, 8 ; deaths, 9. Alexandria, new cases, 29 ; deaths, 24. Other districts, new cases, 361 ; deaths, 356.

For the week ended September 27, 1902, the total figures were, new cases, 4,421 ; deaths, 3,902. To the end of the week there had been from the beginning of the epidemic, July 15, 1902, in all Egypt, 35,374 cases and 29,753 deaths. The number of localities declared infected is 1,890. Among those ill with cholera, only 291 were Europeans.

Asiatic cholera at Medina.

Reports from Constantinople dated October 1, 1902, state that cholera has appeared at Medina, Arabia, and that in two days there were 18 deaths.

Bubonic plague in Smyrna.

Under date of October 3, 1902, it was reported that 2 cases of suspected bubonic plague had occurred at Smyrna.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Cholera situation.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *September 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended September 20, 1902. Bills of health were issued to 4 vessels having a total personnel of 305 crew and 454 passengers; 375

steerage passengers were bathed, and 385 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

No official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended September 20 has been received by me. The newspapers report 1 case of cholera as occurring in this city, which, however, until officially confirmed, may be regarded as doubtful.

As to the Empire in general, judging from the incomplete data which have reached me, the cholera situation has shown no decided change during the period under consideration.

The appended data show total cases reported from some of the infected prefectures from present outbreak to September 22.

Name of ken.	Total cases.	Total deaths.
Fukuoka Ken.....	1,042	646
Hiroshima Ken.....	706
Kagawa Ken.....	2,344
Okayama Ken.....	2,140	1,455

The important city of Osaka is reported to be suffering from a rather severe epidemic of cholera.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO.

Conditions and transactions at Progreso from August 14 to October 4, 1902.

NORFOLK, VA., October 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at Progreso, Mexico, from August 14 to October 4, 1902: Number of cases yellow fever, 7; number of deaths, yellow fever, 6; number of deaths from all causes, 54.

Bills of health were issued to 34 vessels having a personnel of 754 officers and crew, and 242 passengers. One hundred and six health certificates were issued to passengers for the United States and Cuba. Seven sick shipwrecked American seamen were treated at the consulate.

Respectfully,

E. T. HARGRAVE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Mosquitoes on vessels at anchorage at Progreso.

NORFOLK, VA., October 15, 1902.

SIR: Referring to Bureau's letter of August 19, directing me to investigate and report on the points brought out in the inclosed letter from Surgeon Carter, dated March 8, 1902, relative to the presence aboard vessels at their anchorages of the stegomya fasciata, I have to report as follows:

The Ward Line steamships (which carry most of the passengers from Progreso) anchor from 1 to 3 miles from shore, and their anchorage is free from mosquitoes. Owing to my illness six days after receiving order, I did not have an opportunity of examining more than 1 vessel of that line, the *Monterey*, September 6, 1902, on which I could find no mosquitoes.

I examined 6 vessels at the docks, 300 or 400 yards from shore, and